Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM AND HUGH WELCH, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. V. NO. 244.—[New Series. *MONDAY, JANUARY* 28, 1833. WHOLE NO. 424. VOL. VIII.

TERMS.... The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until ord'd, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Georgia and the Missionaries.—The law under which the missionaries were confined in the Georgia Penitentiary, has been repealed, and now any person is at liberty to reside in the Cherokee country. This being the case, the missionaries have given notice to the Attorney General of the State of Georgia that they do not intend to further prosecute their suit in the Supreme Court of the United States. They will now be pardoned and set at liberty. This will save the President some trouble in following out the principles laid down in his proclamation. Subjoined is the notice above mentioned:—

Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Jan. 8.

To Charles J. Jenkins, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Georgia.

SIR—In reference to a notice given to you on the 29th of November last, by our counsel, in our behalf, of our intention to move the Supreme Court of the United States, on the second day of February next, for further process in the case between ourselves, individually, as plaintiffs in error, and the State of Georgia, as defendent in error; we now have to inform you, that we have forwarded instructions to our counsel, to forbear the intended motion, and to prosecute the case no further.

We are yours respectfully,

S. A. WORCESTER,
ELIZUR BUTLER.

Governor's Oath.—We find the following in the oath of Gov Hayne, of South-Carolina:

"You do solemnly swear that you are constitutionally qualified to fill the office to which you have been chosen, that you will faithfully, to the best of your ability, discharge the duties thereof; and that you will *preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State and of the* UNITED STATES; and you do further solemnly swear that you will well and truly obey, execute and enforce an ordinance entitled an Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed to carry the same into execution according to the true intent and meaning thereof—SO HELP YOU G D.

We presume the ordinance has been pretty generally read, so that its requisitions are known. Now what does this oath bind him to do? Can he, as he has sworn to, "preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States," and also "obey, execute and enforce the Ordinance to nullify certain acts of congress passed constitutionally, which the Constitution declares to be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, and which the constitution requires the Executive to enforce? No! Obedience to one will necessarily be disobedience to the other! He surely must be himself on one hand or the other.

☞ A nullification meeting was held in Washington, N. C. the 28th of December last, at which resolutions were introduced disapproving the principles of the President's proclamation, and pronouncing the tariff unconstitutional! We know not why uneasy and disaffected politicians are about Washington, misleading and deceiving the people thus; but we are quite sure that such a thing is the people are not doing all they being influenced by some cunning demagogue. There were only three votes against them, we doubt not, [illegible] had independence of erroneous public

stand forth the advocates of government and good order. It was resolved that a copy of the proceedings be sent to the President, (to intimidate him, perhaps) and also to the Governors of North and South Carolinas. Such business must eventually prove folly: Jackson in his proclamation, which is his last determination, used language not to be misunderstood. He emphatically told the nullifyers that they COULD NOT succeed, that the laws MUST be executed.

Revenue Standard.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says—"This is a very pretty phrase in the mouths of the office-holders. Do not the people see their drift? Free Trade, which will ruin the farmers and mechanics of the country, will not hurt the office-holders! They live on fixed salaries and fees. Their pay will go on at all events. The people will have to glut their appetites, come what may. They can afford to look with composure on any changes that will not touch their pockets, and as long as they are safe, they will cry "Revenue Standard," or Free Trade, "good Lord or good Devil," just as the policy and Machiavelism of their party requires."

☞ *Bad Dollars*—The Baltimore American cautions the public against dollars of the following description—bearing the stamp of "Republica de Colombia," 1820 and 1821. Indian head on one side, and fruit on the other. Several of these pieces had been weighed and found from 16 to 33 cents lighter than the genuine Spanish dollar. It is doubted whether the metal is good.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Helen M'Gregor, laden with about 300 bales of cotton, was sunk last December in about [illegible] water, by coming in contact with another called the Herald. About 250 or 280 bales, mostly without damage, were saved.

CONVENTION MEETING.

The following is the report of the meeting held in Raleigh on the subject of a Convention to revise the constitution of this State:

A large and respectable meeting of those members of the Legislature of North Carolina friendly to a revision of the Constitution of the State, was held at the Government House, in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th of January, 1833.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kees, of Caswell, who moved that General Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan, be appointed Chairman, and that Samuel F. Patterson and William J. Cowan be appointed Secretaries; which motion being agreed to, the Chairman, upon taking the chair, elucidated the object of the meeting in a short, but pertinent address.

When Mr. Dews submitted to consideration of the meeting the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That for the [illegible] ascertaining, as far as can be without the aid of legislative [illegible] the sense of the freemen [illegible] olina upon the subject [illegible] the Constitution, a committee persons be appointed to [illegible] to the people of this State of the object of this meeting amendments suggested [illegible] lect committee of this meeting of the mode proposed [illegible] tee to render said address to the Constitution.

Resolved further, That the same is hereby recommended to the Sheriffs, Inspectors holding the elections, members of the General Assembly several counties, at the times and places appointed by regulations, to vote free citizens of the counties, who [illegible] bers against [illegible] to make [illegible] in his own [illegible]

Resolved, That [illegible] cy the [illegible] meeting [illegible] bly the returns made to him in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved further, That a committee of three persons, in each county in this State, be appointed by the Chair, who, together with such others as they may associate with them, shall form a Committee of Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to distribute among the good people of their respective counties the address of the committee appointed for that purpose, and such other information as they may think important.

Which resolutions, after being read and discussed, were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the first resolution, the following persons were appointed by the Chair a Committee to draft the address to the people of this State, to wit: Richmond M. Pearson, Romulus M. Saunders, Wm. H. Haywood and Thomas Dews:

And in pursuance of the last resolution, the following persons were appointed to compose the Committees of Correspondence, in the respective counties, to wit:

Anson—Wm Johnston, Alexander Little, Joseph White.

Ashe—George Bowers, Richard Gentry, A. B. McMillan.

Beaufort—Wm. A. Blount, John Singletary, Joseph B. Hinton.

Bertie—David Outlaw, Stark Armstead, Josiah Holley.

Bladen—John Oowen, Wm. J. Cowan, Isaac Wright.

Brunswick—John J. Gause, Marsden Campbell, Daniel B. Baker.

Buncombe—Richard E. Fortune, Wm. J. Lewis, Benjamin Richardson.

Burke—Isaac T. Avery, John Burgin, sen. William Dickson.

Cabarrus—Paul Barringer, James G. Spears, Daniel Coleman.

Camden—Joseph Dozier, George Ferrebee, Haywood S. Bell.

Carteret—David Borden, Otway Burns, Thomas Marshall.

Caswell—James Kerr, Dr. Willie Jones, Paul A. Harralson.

Chatham—Isaiah Burnet, Isaac Headen, David Watson.

Chowan—Joseph B. Skinner, Charles E. Johnston, [illegible]

Columbus—[illegible]

[illegible], Lucy R. Simmons.

[illegible], John I. Pasteur, Th. Watson, Jas. C. Cole.

Cumberland—John D. Toomer, James Hooper, Thomas I. Hybart, Louis D. Henry.

Currituck—John B. Jones, Willoughby D. Barnard, Ben. T. Simmons.

Davidson—John A. Hogan, William R. Holt, James Wiseman.

Duplin—William Wright, James K. Hill, Jeremiah Pearsall.

Edgecombe—James W. Clarke, Dr. Boykin, Joseph R. Lloyd.

Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Henry J. G. Ruffin, Dr. Willie Perry.

Gates—John Mitchell, Henry Gilliam, Riddick Gatlin.

Granville—William H. Gilliam, Maurice Smith, James Cooper.

Greene—Wyatt Move, Charles Edwards, Wm. V. Speight.

Guilford—John M. Morehead, Geo. C. Mendenhall, J. M. Dick, F. L. Simpson.

Halifax—Dr. Bond, Dr Reed, John Crowell

Haywood—Robert Love, Ninian Edmonston, Joseph Cathley.

Hertford—Bridger J. Montgomery, David E. Summer, John Waddle.

Hyde—Benjamin Saunderson, Thomas Singleton, [illegible] Selby.

[illegible] O. Watson, John McLeod,

[illegible], William Huggins,

[illegible], William F. Cowan,

[illegible], Isaac Croom.

[illegible] Daniel M. Forney, sen.

[illegible], James W

J. Daker,

J.

Sumpson—Hardy L. Holmes, David Underwood, Dr. McKay.

Stokes—John Hill, John F. Poindexter, Emanuel Shober.

Surry—Matthew M. Hughes, D. W. Courts, Nicholas L. Williams, M. Franklin.

Tyrrel—Daniel N. Bateman, Ebenezer Pettigrew, Ephraim Mann.

Wake—Henry Seawell, Charles L. Hinton, Parker Rand, Charles Manly.

Warren—John Bragg, Daniel Turner, Joseph W. Hawkins.

Washington—Josiah Collins, jr. Dr. Francis Ward, Joseph C. Norcum.

Wayne—James Rhodes, Richard Washington, James Griswell.

Wilkes—Edmund Jones, James, Wellborn, John Martin, Senr.

On motion of Mr. Pearson,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Davidson,

Resolved further, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Secretaries for their services as such.

On motion of Mr. Dews,

Resolved, That the publishers of the different newspapers in this State be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

THOS. G. POLK, *Chairman.*

S. F. PATTERSON, Wm. J. COWAN, } *Secretaries.*

From the National Intelligencer.

A message of much importance was transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses on the 16th. The subject of it is the existing difficulty between the General Government and the State of South Carolina; and the Message was accompanied by copies of the several acts, proclamations, &c. which have emanated from both governments.

The Message is of great length, and it has not been in our power to obtain a copy of it for to-day's paper. We shall, however, from a cursory examination of it, give our readers such a synopsis of it as will possess them of its condense into the following paragraphs:

The Message opens by a reference to the last annual message of the Executive to Congress, and to the intimation therein contained, that, should any emergency arise, rendering the execution of the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue impracticable in any quarter of the Union, application should be made to Congress for such aid as they might appear to require. The message then goes on to say that events which have occurred in the quarter then alluded to, or which have come to the knowledge of the President subsequently to the date of his Annual Message, do present this emergency, as made known to him by the official transmission to him of certain acts of the State of South Carolina. The President then adverts to his proclamation of the 10th of December, explaining his views, &c., to his expectation that that Proclamation would not have been without effect, which reasonable expectation has not been realized, as appears by the several acts of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, which, he says, are calculated, both in their positive enactments, and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of that State.

Referring to the Ordinance of the Convention, &c. the President says that no intimation has been received of a re-assemblage of that body; and that the interval between now and the 1st February, the day when the Ordinance is to take effect, is too short to allow the preliminary steps being taken for that purpose. The President says that in the mean time the State authorities are actively engaged in organizing military resources, and in providing means for supporting them [illegible] most solemn [illegible] and support [illegible]

The President then proceeds at large to lay before Congress not only the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, but also freely to acquaint them with those steps which he has already caused to be taken for the due collection of the revenue, and with his views of the subject generally, that the suggestions which the Constitution in his opinion requires him to make in regard to future legislation thereupon may be the better understood:

The Message goes on to state that instructions have been some time ago issued from the Treasury to the Revenue Officers, pointing out their respective duties under the existing laws, &c. taking nullification on the ground professed by its advocates, that it was pacific in its nature. Since which time, circumstances had changed, and, reviewing the history of the proceedings in South Carolina, &c. the President invites the attention of Congress to certain acts of the State, as published in the newspapers of the State, of which, although requested, the executive had not succeeded in obtaining official copies from the proper authority of the State. If these acts, says the President, cannot be defeated and overcome by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, the Constitution must be considered as incompetent to its own defence, the supremacy of the laws is at an end, and the rights and liberties of the People can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union. These aggressions on the authority of Congress, the Message adds, are moreover absolute, indefinite, and without limitation; they offer to the United States no alternative but unconditional submission. It is true, that, in their address to other States, the South Carolina Convention profess to submit a plan of taxation which they would agree to; it is true also [illegible] Governor of the State, in [illegible] the States as an alternative; but it is also true that the conditions on which they "would be willing to acquiesce" form no part of the Ordinance: and, even if these terms were offered in the same binding form as the Ordinance, they are so undefined, and depend upon so many contingencies, and are so opposed to the known opinions and interest of the great body of the American People, as to be almost hopeless of attainment; and the shortness of the time would make them impossible, if they were not otherwise impracticable.

By these various proceedings, the Message says the State of South Carolina has forced upon the General Government the unavoidable duty of deciding on the new and dangerous alternative of permitting the State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute the threat of withdrawing from the Union. Both these purposes, says the message, are revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the laws and of the integrity of the Union.

The message then enters at length into a discussion of the rights of the Government and of the States, &c. and adds that, in deciding upon the course imposed upon the authorities of the Union, in the present crisis, it must not be overlooked, that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. To establish which, the message enters into a recital of the alledged grievances, with some examination of their reality, &c.

The President then adverts to the solemn duty imposed by the oath of the Executive, to take care that the laws be executed, and examines the extent of [illegible] conferred upon h[illegible]

served with respect to the ports of Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina. After recurring to the various penal and other provisions of the late State acts, the message suggests the protection of the collection of the revenue, by placing the custom house beyond the immediate power of the courts. The message also suggests the expediency of providing by law that the President of the United States may be authorized to alter and abolish such of the districts and ports of entry, in any State, as shall be necessary, and to establish the custom house of any port so abolished, in some secure port or harbor of the same State, &c.

As even these provisions cannot always protect the officers of the customs in the discharge of their duty, the Message further recommends the revival, with some modifications better adapted to the occasion, of the 6th section of the act of 3d of March, 1815, authorizing the removal of causes against officers of the Government, in certain causes, from the State courts to the courts of the United States. It is also suggested as expedient, by modifying the existing legal provision on the subject, to authorize the Marshal to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

The Message closes with some remarks, in which the President expresses his reliance on the disposition of each department of the government to perform its duty. Whilst a forbearing spirit may, and he trusts will, be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union (says the President) demands that open and organized resistance to the Laws shall not be executed with impunity. He trusts that the present difficulties may result in proving that the Constitution and the Laws are Supreme, and the Union indissoluble.

The whole Message, of which this is but a brief and meagre outline, is written with much ability, and the whole contents of it, when published at large, will command universal attention. The reading of it produced, in both Houses, a very considerable sensation, but not greater than was natural on such an occasion.

BANK.

An act to establish the Bank of North-Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted, That there shall be established a Bank, the capital of which shall be two millions of dollars, of which individuals may subscribe one million of dollars, and the State of North Carolina one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

II. Be it further enacted, That the said bank shall consist of the principal bank at the seat of government, and such branches and agencies as the president and directors of the principal bank, shall from time to time establish: And the capital aforesaid, shall be divided between the principal bank, its branches and agencies, in such proportions as the president and directors may think proper: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to have more than five directors at any one branch.

III. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State, immediately after the rise of this Legislature, shall issue his proclamation, appointing five commissioners for opening books of subscription for stock in said bank, at the following places, to wit: at Wilmington, Fayetteville, Beaufort, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, Halifax, Elizabeth City, Tarborugh, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Milton, Greensborough, Salem, Salisbury, Wadesborough, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Wilkesborough, Morganton and Asheville; a majority of such commissioners at each of said places, shall be competent to perform the duties of their appointment; at the end of sixty days the said commissioners shall return their books of subscription to the Governor, who together with the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State shall examine said books, and if the sum of one millon of dollars be not subscribed by individuals, the Governor shall forthwith issue another proclamation announcing that fact, and shall again authorise commissioners at the aforesaid places to open new books of subscription, and return the same at the end of ninety days; and if then the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be subscribed, he shall issue another proclamation announcing [illegible] the president and directors, and if any one of the subscribers shall fail to make payment within the ninety days, the said president and directors shall strike off his, her or their subscriptions, and open books to receive subscriptions in lieu thereof. That the said payments shall be made, by depositing with the president and directors at least one half of the subscription in gold or silver coin, at its value, as estimated by the laws of the United States, and the remainder in notes of the bank of the United States, in gold or silver bullion at Mint value, or in Mint certificates for the same; and the president and directors shall have no power to make any discount, or to issue any note, until the whole amount of capital stock subscribed shall have been paid.

V. Be it further enacted, That the affairs of said bank shall be managed by eight directors, to be appointed by the stockholders at the General Meeting, and continue in office until their successors be appointed; the General Meeting when called, shall have power to remove any director or directors and appoint others in their place. The directors shall elect one of their own body president immediately after their appointment, and in case of vacancy shall elect his successor; and the president shall receive a salary, to be fixed at the General Meeting of the stockholders. In the absence of the president, the directors may appoint one of their own body as president pro tempore for the transaction of business. The president and a majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business, and shall have power to appoint officers and manage the affairs of the corporation; and make all bye-laws for the government of the same, not inconsistent with the laws of the State or the United States, or ordinances of the stockholders; and shall appoint officers for managing the affairs of the branches and agencies.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the subscribers to said bank and their successors and assigns shall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, by the name and style of the President and Directors of the Bank of North Carolina, and shall so continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and by that name and style aforesaid, they shall have all the powers and privileges of a body corporate; and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase and receive, possess, enjoy and retain, to themselves and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, to an amount not exceeding the capital stock of the bank hereby created.

VII. Be it further enacted, That every cashier or clerk, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond and security to the satisfaction of the president and directors, in such sum and with such conditions as they may prescribe.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be in the proportion, to wit: for every share under ten, one vote; and for every ten shares above ten, one vote; but no individual shall have more than forty votes. Stockholders may appear and vote either in person or in proxy; none but a stockholder, being a citizen of the State, shall be entitled to vote by proxy.

IX. Be it further enacted, That the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transaction of its business.

X. Be it further enacted, That the total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, shall not exceed three times the amount of its capital stock actually paid in, over and above the amount of deposites for safe keeping. In case of excess the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and individual capacities, and an action may be brought against them, their [illegible] and the resolution or act, whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact of their absence or dissent in some newspaper at the seat of government, and to the stockholders at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose: provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorise said bank to issue a greater amount of notes than twice the amount of their actual capital stock and their cash deposites.

XI. Be it further enacted, That the stock of said corporation shall be assignable and transferable, according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the same.

XII. Be it further enacted, That the bills obligatory under the seal of said corporation which shall be made to any person or persons, may by such person or persons be made transferable by endorsement to his, her or their assignee or assignees, successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her or their own name or names, and bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation shall be binding and obligatory on the same in like manner and with the like force and effect as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons, viz: those which shall be made payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement in like manner and with like effect as bills of exchange now are, and those which are payable to bearer shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only. And no note shall be issued by the president and directors of the said corporation below the denomination of one dollar.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall not deal except in gold or silver coin or bullion, bills of exchange, promisory notes expressing on the face of them to be negotiable and payable at the said bank or some of its branches, in the public debt of the U. S., in stock of the present bank of the United States or such other bank as may hereafter be established by a law of the United States: Provided, That investment in such stock shall not exceed one [illegible] capital stock of the bank hereby created.

XIV. Be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall not take more than at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon its loans or discounts, which may be received in advance at the time of discount; and that half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of said bank as shall appear to the directors advisable,

XV. Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons holding any note or notes of said bank shall present the same for payment at the principal bank, or either of its branches or agencies, where such note or notes are payable, and the payment shall be refused, the said note or notes shall draw interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the time of said demand, and the said bank shall pay the same, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVI. Be it further enacted, That a tax of one per cent. shall be levied on all stock held by individuals in said bank, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of the State by the President and Directors of the Bank on or before the first day of October in each and every year, to commence from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

XVII. Be it further enacted, That once in every year, and oftener if required before the said corporation shall declare a dividend, a committee of [illegible] meeting a proper person appointed by the General Assembly, shall examine into the affairs of the said corporation, and report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not; and if such committee find and report that the charter in any of its provisions has been violated, the General Assembly may institute such proceedings against the said corporation, as are now allowed by law.

XX. Be it further enacted, That after the time when the State shall have become a stockholder in said bank, as provided for by this act, at all meetings of the stockholders, the Governor for the time being or such other person or persons as he, or the Legislature may from time to time appoint, shall attend and act on behalf of the State, and shall have the same number of votes (except in the election of directors, and in that case shall have no vote,) to which the greatest number of stockholders may be entitled, possessing an equal number of shares with those owned by the State at the time of such election.

XXI. Be it further enacted, That if any cashier, clerk or other officer of said bank, its branches or agencies shall fraudulently convert or appropriate the money of the same, or any of the funds, bills or notes of the same to his own use, or shall embezzle or purloin the same, he shall be held and deemed guilty of felony, and prosecuted accordingly.

XXII. Be it further enacted, That the directors shall be allowed to keep open the subscription books until the whole stock shall be taken.

XXIII. Be it further enacted, That the notes or bills of said bank shall be received in payment of taxes or any other debts due to the State.

XXIV. Be it further enacted, That no officer of said bank shall be permitted to be indebted thereto, at any time, for loans made to himself or for his use, a sum exceeding three thousand dollars. Provided, It shall not be lawful for any one person to subscribe for more than one hundred shares, directly or indirectly, from the opening of the books until the end of sixty days.

From the Writings of Fisher Ames.

"Is it safe by our timidity and affected moderation to afford the principal perpetrators of this atrocious crime the prospect of impunity? There are offences, which wise nations have found it unsafe to pardon. * * * The certainty of punishment is the truest security against crimes, *but if a number of individuals are allowed with impunity to support, by arms, their disapprobation of public measures, though the constitution should require, yet we shall be cursed with a* [illegible] The plans of an enlightened and permanent national policy may be defeated by, and, in fact, must depend upon, the desperate ambition of the worst men in the commonwealth; upon the convenience of bankrupts and sots, who have gambled or slept away their estates; upon the sophisms of wrong-headed men of some understanding; and upon the prejudices, caprice, and ignorant enthusiasm, of a multitude of tavern-hunting politicans, who have none at all.—The supreme power of the state will be found to reside with such men; and in making laws, the object will not be the general good, but the will and interest of the vile legislators. This will be a govenrment by men, and the worst of men; and such men, actuated by the strongest passions of the heart, having nothing to lose, and hoping, from the general confusion, to reap a copious harvest, will acquire, in every society, a larger share of influence than equal property and abilities will give to better citizens. The motives to refuse obedience to government are many and [illegible] impunity will multiply and [illegible]them. Many men would rebel [illegible]n be ruined; but they would [illegible]ebel than be hanged.

[illegible]overnment, the reality of [illegible]o kind of justification of [illegible] hoped that our rulers [illegible]ity and wisdon; that [illegible]hing to reason, and [illegible] to force; that they [illegible] any burden as a [illegible]'is the duty of the [illegible]t if the burden is [illegible]m to endure that *[illegible]nd that they will [illegible]justice and meanwe to hold their [illegible]ng a part of [illegible] villany and [illegible]cted.*

[illegible] to use argus and fulminate [illegible]h treason; but [illegible]lisperse a mob [illegible]housand argu[illegible]been in one. [illegible]t men are [illegible]pit on that [illegible]elves. [illegible]s simply [illegible]y making [illegible]by com[illegible]s mem[illegible]commu[illegible]f indi[illegible]o will

seek its protection or fear its vengeance."

* * * * * * * * *

"But should government resolve, that a measure which is morally wrong, is politically right—that it is necessary to sacrifice its friends and advocates, to buy a truce from its foes;—will those foes, having tasted the sweets of ruling, intermit their enterprises while there is a remnant of authority left in the state to inflict punishments and to impose taxes, and that authority is no longer formidable by the support of those men, whose rights have been already surrendered? Did cowardice, did injustice, ever save a sinking state? Did any man, by giving up a portion of his just right, because he had not courage to maintain, ever save the residue? The insolence of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer."

* * * * * * * * *

"The public will be convinced that the designs of the rioters are subversive of the government; that they have knowingly incurred the penalties of high treason; that arguments will not reach them; will not be understood; if understood, will not convince them; and after having gone such lengths, conviction will not disarm them; that if government should reason and [illegible]erate when she ought to act; should choose committees, published addresses and do nothing; we shall see our constitution expire, the state of [illegible] restored, and our rank among [illegible] savages taken somewhere below [illegible] Oneida Indians."

* * * * * * * * *

"*But if the Constitution must fall [illegible] discharge our duty, and attempt its [illegible] Let us not furnish our enemies with [illegible]umph nor the dishonoured page of [illegible]ry with evidence, that it was formed with [illegible]so much wisdom to be valued, and required [illegible]so much virtue to be maintained by its members.*"

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

"Let us look out for the old paths!"

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following extract:

Extract from the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 1, 1814.

[EDITORIAL REMARKS.]

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, *has a right* to withdraw itself from this Union of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union, is necessary to dissolve it. The *majority of the States* which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of *any one* branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the *Union*, or its dissolution—treason to all intents and purposes."

We have frequently, in conversation, and once or twice in our columns, avowed precisely by the same opinion—to wit, that the federal compact can be dissolved only by the same power which formed it and in the same mode—without being aware that we were sustained by such high authority. The intelligent reader will see, too, that the doctrines laid down on this subject by the Enquirer in 1814 are essentially identical with those contained in the President's Proclamation.

In 1814, Spencer Roane and Thomas Jefferson were both alive, and the Enquirer was the organ of their sentiments—Indeed, it is not a new thing to the public that the political principles of that paper were under the *control* of Judge Roane—the ablest and most uncompromising defender of State Rights, and the most unrelenting opponent of federal encroachments that ever lived, in or out of Virginia. And yet the Enquirer, in 1814, denied the right of Secession, as now contended for by the South Carolina school of politicians, and their disciples, and even by some who are opposed to that school. The truth is, that the doctrine of Secession was then avowed and acted by the Hartford Conventionists—and, if it be the true theory of our system those men, instead of being condemned as tories and traitors, were in truth pure patriots and wise men, because they were devising means to protect their fellow citizens against the unjust and unequal operation of laws passed by the federal government—to them, as [illegible]nered within their State government [illegible] *foreign body* [illegible] But it was necessary to [illegible] them down [illegible]—as they ought to have been put down [illegible]—and the State Rights [illegible]y did not hesitate to denounce Secession as Treason. The President in his [illegible]lamation, has [illegible]ing, and now we are told, because South avows the doctrine instead of the North, that it is part and parcel of the old State Rights creed—the [illegible]vative principle of the constitution [illegible]cement of the Union! In one [illegible]then, Secession is the Hartford Convention doctrine. If it be the true St[illegible]ion doctrine. If '98, the Hartford [illegible]ghts doctrine of no longer to be a [illegible]ventionists ought probium and di[illegible]g mark of opbrobium and disgrace. If, on the other hand, it was Tr[illegible]en, it is Treason

[illegible] annual co[illegible] of India Rubber i[illegible] Eng[illegible] is estim[illegible]e about 80,000 lbs [illegible] An[illegible] nouniseme[illegible] London papers a[illegible] sity, sale[illegible] articles of neces[illegible] [illegible]gum.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1833.

NEW BANK.

We publish, in this week's paper, the act to establish a new bank, pursuant to which the Governor has issued a Proclamation appointing five commissioners, to open books of subscription on the fourth day of February next, in every town of any importance in the State.

At Salisbury, they are, David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander.

At Charlotte, John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William J. Alexander and Samuel McComb.

At Lincolnton, Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp.

At Morganton, Thomas Walton, Isaac T. Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson and John W. Carson.

At Wilkesborough, William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn.

At Salem, John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas F. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore.

The act vesting the right of electing the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, in the free white men of the several counties, will be published in our next.

Daniel Moreau Barringer, Esq. of Cabarrus, Richard E. Fortune, Esq. of Buncombe, Joseph A. Hill, Esq. of Wilmington, and George S. McIntosh, Esq of Granville, have been commissioned as Aids to his Excellency, the Governor of North-Carolina.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months.

Gold.—It is estimated that the quantity of gold produced in this State during the past year, amounts to about $400,000: double that of the preceding year.

CONVENTION.

We are glad to see that the Newbern Spectator admits the justness of the *claim set up by the West for a Convention to equalize representation.* Such an admission was but little expected from any of those who guard the Eastern policy. It is [illegible] will give the matter a fair investigation and consent to a convention. The West demands it as her right. She does not ask for any advantage in legislation, for any exclusive privilege or protection, for any redress of grievances brought upon her by injudicious legislation; but only asks that she may be properly represented, that an evil may be remedied which time has brought upon the State. Give us fair and free representation, and all will be well.

The editor, after mentioning the report and counter report of the General Assembly, remarks:—"We confess it has forced on our notice some facts that go to demonstrate the inequality of our representation. It does not belong to us to decide whether that inequality shall be remedied, but we venture at least to declare our conviction that justice forbids a refusal, if it can be done without serious detriment to the whole State; and more especially, if it be proper and safe to do it in the manner proposed, because we may then do so without endangering the stability of those other venerated articles of the good old Constitution. Let the People, however, answer whether it is just, that a County, having a population of 17,000 whites, shall have no more representation in the State than one which contains a population of only 4,000 or 4,000! Is it good policy, and are the people true to their interests, when they permit the expenses of our government to be increased beyond the regular revenues of the State? And yet it is the case in this State—it has been for years, and that notwithstanding that our financial officers have directly drawn the attention of the Legislature to the fact. Is it right that half, or nearly half of our counties, shall pay less into the public coffers than they draw out of it by their Members of Assembly and their share of Court expenses and Executive Officers' Salaries? If we were offered a hazardous remedy, we would pause; but so long as those who ask redress look to safe and peaceable modes of attaining justice, I say let them have it. If the Constitution can not be altered without a Convention, as to the basis of representation, and other valuable principles of the same venerated instrument be rendered even more secure than they are, and if such alterations are deemed expedient by a majority of the people, who can say nay? With these views we approach this subject. Nothing shall drive us from the position but an attempt (if such we should discover) to deviate from the plan proposed, by seeking a Convention that will put every thing at sea. The times are ominous; and the whole old Constitution is too valuable a legacy to hazard.—We are willing to do justice; but we would not run the risk of being ruined in common with those we seek to yield it to, for the sake of the attempt. We are not to be misrepresented either, by the notion, that we heartily approve of the precise amendments carved out by the Committee. We are open to conviction, we hope, on any point involving an inquiry into principle. The whole subject is now fairly before the people—we shall soon hear from Raleigh, the plan that is intended to be pursued and shall lose no time in laying it before our readers.

Wrath!—Hear what the Sumter Gazette, a nullification paper of South-Carolina, says of Gen. Jackson and his proclamation. These abusers helped to make Gen. Jackson president by going quite as far into an opposite extreme:

"This pitiful production of the malice of a tyrant, who acknowledges no ties or bonds but his own despotic will, has been produced, we suppose, by the independent vote given by his "native state" for President and Vice-President. We disown the tyrant as a brother, although he claims South-Carolina as his "native state," as the angels disowned Lucifer, who was created in Heaven."

Gen. Jackson, no doubt, has done as much to feed the excitement in South-Carolina as many of the prominent leaders of the faction. We do not mean to be understood as charging him of intentional aid; but of doing it undesignedly. The ambiguity of several of his messages on the subject of the tariff, and his doctrine concerning the [illegible] Supreme Court, gave the nullifyers some reason to believe either that he was disposed to favor nullification, or that he would not attempt to enforce the revenue laws after they had been, as they have, declared null and void. It is too evident that the President was expected to take a different course from the one he did. For all this we highly censure him; but not near so much as those misguided persons who have gone to the very verge of treason.

Although the President might have done better, although he has been remiss in many parts of his duty, in fact almost criminally so, yet he has acted nobly in this affair of South-Carolina. We give our most hearty support to the President in this cause, and are glad that after several years of abominable misrule, we have found something to applaud and support. It is not our design, in thus speaking, to mount upon Jackson's popularity to profit thereby: we spurn the idea of such disgraceful apostacy. We do not bend our opinions to obtain either popularity or patronage. It is well known by all of our old patrons and regular readers, that we are *now* acting upon the very same principle that we were when the subject of Nullification was first agitated. We support Jackson now only through principle and no farther. We agree with him in one question, in that we go with him until he leaves us, and then we shall let him go.

The Quo Animo!—The following extract says the Virginian, is copied from a letter addressed by a gentleman in Charleston to his friend in New York, and published in the Journal of Commerce. It goes to strengthen a belief which we have for some time entertained, that the original design of the Nullifiers was a dissolution of the Union, and that all the excitement created in the South on the Tariff question, and in relation to the powers of the General and State governments has been kindled for the purpose of blinding the people to the true question involved in the controversy.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29, 1832.

* * * It is difficult to account for the motives of those who have thus unwisely involved us, with the General Government, but by the disappointment of their ambitious hopes of becoming leaders and directors of the National Councils. But in regard to the prejudices of a mass of the people, I think the causes may be traced back to the period of the insurrectien in 1822, originating in the slave question. This subject, having been handled adroitly by designing demagogues, has insensibly as it were, led them on, first by their being taught to believe, that the whole North aimed at emancipation, and that they were enemies to our institutions, secured and sanctioned by the compact itself till at length they were brought to see their Northern brethren in the light of natural enemies, whose interests were at war with the prosperity of this State, and whom they were learned to detest.

So long ago as the year 1823, I heard a planter say that no security existed for holders of slaves, but in the disunion of the States, and a separate government formed of the slave holding States. Frequently since that time, I have heard similar sentiments from others.—When the discussion about the Presidential election, which terminated in Mr. Adam's favor, was going, on,—in their dinner toasts, their speeches, their orations, those who are now the nullyfying leaders, endeavored more openly, to foment these prejudices, already encouraged underhandedly, against the North, which were responded to by the mob, in imprecations against New England. They who were the first, and foremost to evince their patriotic zeal, by their support of America and its various interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, from 1816 to 1824, became in '26, the direct enemies of the two latter, and the most bitter in their denunciations of those who preserved their consistency in support of all. * * * * *

South Carolina's sacrifices, the depression of the prices of her staple cotton, the manufactories at the North, the injuries done to direct trade with England, its consequences, the retaliatory measures of England, that might be expected in the increase of duties on Cotton, and finally the 40 bale theory of McDuffie, were all got up for effect, which, with the previous prejudices encouraged against the North and final overthrow of Calhoun's hopes of the Presidency, at length produced the effect; while every species of intrigue, false statements of the operations of the new Tariff, obtained from Scotch and [illegible] merchants, de[illegible] not even citizens of the United States, were obtained by *Hayne* and others & were resorted to to deceive the people,—these Scotch and English almost to a man, being as warm in their cause as could well be expected from those who would rather see the country sunk than that England should not prosper."

Letters from various sections of the State, received within a day or two, assure their Correspondents in town, that the eyes of the yeomanry are now opened to the alarming consequences of Nullification; and that they are fast deserting their leaders, who, they now find, are leading them on to the precipice of disunion.

Chas. Cour.

The death of Professor Leslie, of the Edinburg University, is announced in the London papers. He was one of the most distinguished savans of the age.

The celebrated Professor of Anatomy, Anthony Scarpia, died at Pavia, on the 31st Oct. last, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He left an ample fortune.

Sui Incendiarism—The Wind Mill at the Southend of Boston set itself on fire, by its own friction, last week, and was burned entirely down. This is the second time that it has been guilty of the act. *Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

A new interest is likely to be opened to our hardy whalemen in the Indian Ocean. Several of the bold Nantucket adventurers, hearing that the whales, driven from their accustomed haunts, are appearing in great numbers in that sea, have fitted out expeditions to intercept them, and are already on their way to the scene of action, from which it is believed, they will return richly laden with the produce of their enterprise.

A late number of the London Morning Herald, gives the following as a correct statement of the forces which Holland and Belgium have present under arms:

	Dutch.	Belgian.
Infantry Line,	[illegible],000	55,000
Garde Communale and Civic,	[illegible],000	20,000
Total Infantry,	[illegible],000	75,000
Cavalry, 29 squadrons.	[illegible]alry, 42 squad:	

The Belgians, therefore have a numerical superiority, without looking into the account the 50,000 French troops that are about to advance to their assistance, or the combined fleets of England and France, which will consist from twenty to thirty ships of war.

Death of the Hon. James Hillhouse.—Letters were received from New Haven yesterday giving the intelligence that this distinguished individual died in a fit on Friday. His age is not stated, but we presume it is 80. Mr. H. has been one of the most prominent men in New England. He has been elected to office by his fellow citizens for the last half century, was for a great number of years United States Senator, was a member of the Hartford Convention, and made a brave defence as commander of the military when the British took New Haven during the Revolution. Few men have been warmer patriots or more zealous in the cause of their country.

New Haven is indebted more to his efforts than that of any other individual. He first planned their beautiful Cemetry and adorned the city by planting its stately Elms. He has been the warm advocate of the Farmington Canal, besides other important improvements.

N. York Daily Advertiser.

From the People's Press. (Wilmington.)

The subjoined is extracted from the letter of a gentlemen whose position in the city of Charleston, enables him to from a correct judgment on the state of public feeling:

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1833.

Fears were entertained by the lovers of good order, that the present state of things would not end without a collision between the S. Rights and Union party, antecedent to any that could possibly taken place between the State of S. C. and the General Government.

This, however, is no longer the case, for Nullification is fast on the decline and the period fast approaching, when the authors and supporters of this offspring of an unhallowed, unbounded ambition, will receive the hearty detestation of every honest citizen of the State.

Declarations are daily heard to escape numbers, that they have been deluded, in being taught that nullification was to prove peaceable, and that in time of civil commotion, they will act with the Union party.

Indeed, it is confidently believed, that the Union party, will put in the new members to the next Congress."

TO RENT,

THE building, opposite the Bank, recently occupied by Mr. Mitchell as a workshop.

Apply on the premises. 424tf

Ebenezer Dickson

RESPECTFULLY requests all those indebted to him to call and settle, either by cash or note, by February Court. Those who fail to do so, may expect to settle with the constable.

Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1833. 4:427

STATE BANK
Of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, JAN. 14, 1833.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking House, this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of $50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, their Representatives, or on or after the first day of February next, at their Banking House in the city of Raleigh.

That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.

That the Cashier shall, in a Book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid.

WILL. POLK, *Chairman.*

J. GALES, *Secretary.* 6t430

A WANDERER.

LEFT home on the 8th of November last, in a state of mental derangement, Fanny Carpenter, a young girl about 22 years of age. She had on when she left home a blue checked homespun frock; has a flesh mark on the right side of her head. Any person giving information to her distressed widowed mother, Zerncia Carpenter, living on 2nd Broad River, five miles from Rutherfordton, shall be thankfully rewarded.

December 18th, 1832.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.—The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3mt417

☞ It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note; though the former would be greatly preferable. Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen rags will be bought at this office. Economists may buy all their pins and needles and other little notions, with the proceeds of the rags which are wasted and thrown away Think of it and save them.

TO RENT,

THE excellent Store Room on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles & Meenan. For terms, apply to

ANDREW MATTHIEU.

Salisbury, Nov. 17,

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Novembe Sessions, 1832.

ABNER FEIMSTER and Robert Simonton's Executors vs. the heirs at law of Adam Johnson. It appearing to the satisfacton of the court, that Elisha Johnson, one of the heirs at law, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said Elihu Johnson appear at the next Court, to be held for the county of Iredell, on the third Monday of February next, at the Court-House in Statesville, and file his answer to said petition otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him and the prayer thereof be granted.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.

pr. adv. $2.50 6t425

FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES MULL,

HAVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull, jr. between the Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work, in his shop, neatly and promptly. His workmen are first rate and faithful, and his prices such as no one can grumble at.—All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis.

December, 1, 1832.—6mt443

CHARLOTTE
HOTEL,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Charlotte, offers for sale upon reasonable terms the above named establishment, which is now in excellent repair. Every out building is in good order and well suited for carrying on the business comfortably. The stand is well known, is equal if not superior to any in this section of the country. Any communication upon the subject will be attended to. Possession would be given to the purchaser forthwith if desirable.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1832.—3mt430

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

H. H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguezs, of New-York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burrs'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

413tf

Wanted, two or three Journeymen Tailors immediately.

TAILORING—REMOVAL.
Benjamin Fraley.

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia the

Latest Fashions,

imported from London and Paris, and has a good number of first-rate workmen in his employment.

He will execute work in an elegant and superior style, to any in this part of the country, and will warrant it to fit well.

All kinds of cutting will be done on short notice. All orders for work, from a distance will be punctually attended to.

He is an Agent of Wilson and Saguezs of New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and therefore will teach any tailor these systems of cutting who may want his instruction.

He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and hopes that by an assiduous and strict attention to his business, to merit its continuance.

Salisbury, N. C.—6mt440

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of

Clayland & Torrence

will present them to Charles L. Torrence for payment: and all persons indebted, by note or book account, to the late firm, are requested to call on Charles L. Torrence and settle the same, as he alone or his attorney is authorised to give receipts for, and settle all debts due said firm.

R. M. CLAYLAND.

November 13, 1832.—4t417

NOTICE,

THAT there was taken up, by Jacob Coleman & William Holebrooks, on the 8th of January, 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, shod all round, with a white star in her forehead. Said mare has been appraised and entered in the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 20th of December, 1832, a Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his forehead, supposed to be about four years old. The above described horse, has also been entered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

JOHN M. MINST[illegible], *Ranger.*

Cabarrus county, Jan. 11, 1[illegible].—3mt436

POETRY.

From the London Magazine.

STANZAS.

Oh! what is PLEASURE, in whose chase,
Life's one brief day is made a race
Of vanity and lightness?
A star, to gaze on whose bright crown,
We wait until the sun goes down,
And find when it has o'er us shone,
No warmth in all its brightness.

And what is FRIENDSHIP?—that false flower,
Which spreads its leaves at daylight's hour,
And closes them at eve?
Opening its petals to the light,
Sweet breathing, while the sun shines bright,
But shut to those, who midst the night
Of doubt and darkness grieve?

And what is FAME?—the smile that slays,
The cup in which sweet poison lays,
At best the flowery wreath;—
That twines around the victim's head,
When midst sweet flowers around it spread,
The harp's and timbrel's sounds, 'tis led
Melodiously to death!

And what are HOPES?—gay butterflies,
That on the breath of fancy rise,
Where'er the sunbeam lures them;
Forever, ever, on the wing,
Mocking our faint steps, following,
And if at last caught—perishing,
In the grasp that secures them!

And our AFFECTIONS, what are they?
Oh! blossoms smiling on the spray,
All beauty and all sweetness;—
But which the canker may lay bare,
Or rude hands from the branches tear,
Or blighting winds, lay withering there,
Sad types of mortal fleetness!

And what is LIFE itself—a sail,
With sometimes an auspicious gale,
And some bright sunbeams round it;
But oft'ner midst the tempests cast,
And low'ring sky, the howling blast,
And whelm'd beneath the wave at last,
Where never plummet sounded!

VARIETY,

Mixing together profit and delight.

AMBITION BLASTED.

Every one acquainted with the public men of our country, must know something of Aaron Burr, of N. York, once Vice President of the United States. His history exhibits a striking instance of blasted ambition. Of almost persuasive eloquence and bland manners, with a deep knowledge of the human heart, Aaron Burr looked forward in his early days, to the highest offices and distinctions of the republic. He had attained the highest but one. But before his dark and searching eye, there stood one obstacle to his ascent; it was Hamilton. The illustrious Hamilton, who had weathered the storms of the revolution by the side of Washington, and who had saved the nation in her counsels that Washington saved by his sword and Fabian prudence, was a patriot too incorruptible to look coldly on, and see the rise of an unprincipled spirit, whose intellectual capacity only equalled his want of principle. To the eye of Hamilton, Burr was in politics what Benedict Arnold had been in the field; and his opposition to his designs, partook of that keen and stern character which ever made Hamilton so terrible to the enemies of the true rights of the country.

They met at length, on "the dark and bloody ground," about two miles above Hoboken, on the Jersey shore, opposite this city. Hamilton fell—and as he fell the earthly prospects of Burr darkened in thick-ribbed gloom.

Immediately after this catastrophe, the conduct of Burr began to excite attention. He frequently took sudden and rapid and distant journeys, disguised so as not to be known on the road. One week he would be seen at his office in New York—the next in a distant city, as if he had dropped from the clouds. It was at first supposed that he was suffering the agonies of remorse for the murder of Hamilton; but the eye of Government soon detected the preparation for some design of violence. Arms and men had been gathered at different points, either for a division of the United States, or for a descent upon Mexico—or for both objects blended. He was arrested in the remote west, and carried in irons for many hundred miles through a country over whose Senate he had presided as second officer of government, to the place designed for his trial. He was acquitted of the charge of treason, but the irrevocable sentence of public opinion had gone forth against him. He became a wanderer in foreign land.

Over a few of these vagrant years of his life a deep obscurity rests. He returned, however, to New York, the scene of his former glory and aspirations.—Here he has spent his life with a little notice or distiction; and without any more influence over the public mind, than if he had been frozen into a statue of stone the moment that he sent the death shot to the bosom of Hamilton.

Sometimes, now, a little, bowed-down man, with his eyes fastened on the pavement, may be seen hurrying along in the vicinity of Reed Street. His hair, which was once black as the raven's wings, is now bleached with the whiteness of snow. His eyes, which once shot lightnings in their soul-searching glances, are now lustreless and dull. That man is AARON BURR.

Youth's Companion.

The Yankees.—One man in Charlestown, Massachusetts, has gathered 303 lbs. squashes, from one seed—another at Portsmouth, N. H. plucked an apple from one of his trees that weighed 1 lb. 10 oz.—and the cow of a third dextrously shook a quince tree, and ate a peck of golden fruit! A fourth makes about $2,000 a year by the manufacture of shaving boxes to assist the operation of nullifying the beards of southern gentlemen. A fifth grows water melons weighing 39 1-2 lbs. So they go on. With any thing, from a shaving box to a ship, from contriving wooden nutmegs to the use of the bayonet—from making cider to handling 32 pounders; the Yankee always wishes "to go ahead," and he will sit down with a penknife to make a clock out of cedar shingles—or to enter for a three years' voyage to the Pacific to harpoon whales "just as it happens!"

Two of them some years ago took a trip to Canton in an old sloop, in which they built an oven, and commenced the manufacture of gingerbread, and having gathered money, returned with a "considerable," cargo of teas, which they picked up "in trade." And one who had recently, peradventure, returned from a voyage among the frozen Islands of the south, to catchpoll lately managed a team of one hundred and fifty pairs of oxen at a cattle show, marching them like a well drilled company of soldiers, at command! We may next hear of him teaching a school, or hammering horse-shoes—building a mill, weaving cotton table cloths, or making mouse traps!—His only motto is "onward," always onward.

Nile's Register.

"I am an American!—There is this exclamation a majesty of sound and an impulse of power that a mere sectional, a partizan, a [illegible] whose love of country is circumscribed within these narrow limits that could be compassed by the sound of a penny trumpet—can never understand. Every intelligent man who has had the fortune to travel through the states of this nation, can form some idea of the birthright of an American—but he who travels in a foreign land, can do yet more—such an one can say he never saw the day when he would exchange his right to exclaim "I am an American," for an allegiance to any other power on earth.

Hugh Maxwell, esq. of New York, a few days since, at a public meeting in that city, thus happily introduced the subject:

"There was a time in the Roman Republic when the exclamation "I am a Roman citizen," uttered in the remotest province of the Republic, could stay the arm of arbitrary power, and strike terror to the heart of the petty tyrant. In a more corrupted period of the Roman government, when the exclamation "I am a Roman citizen" had respect in the Emperor himself. "I am an American citizen," was the exclamation of Layfayette in the dungeon of Olmutz—it came to the hearts of the American people—the great and good Washington heard it, and Lafayette was restored to his family and the friends of liberty. "I am an American citizen," was the exclamation our countryman, Dr. Howe, within a few months when fettered by the orders of a despotic court for having discharged his duty to the brave patriots of Poland. It pealed like thunder upon the ear of the Imperial Prince. He was restored to the light of Heaven—and now breathes the air of his native land.

COLD WATER.

A Dutch Sermon against Intemperance, by a Member of the American Temperance Society.—Vell my friends und Broderen, I is going to breach von surmin to-day; und vat you dinks I is going to breach about—vy I vill tell you as how I is going to breach against indemperance. Vell as some my audience may not understand de meaning of de verd indemperance, I vill plain it to you—Den, my brodren indemperance is drinking too much *Viskey*. Den I dell you vat mine dext is, vich you vill find in de 5d chapter of de first epistle of Timody, and 23d verse in de verds, "Trink no longer vater but use a very little vine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." Vell now for previty sake I vill dell you as how I does, und I vill recommend mine example for your government. Vell den, ven I gets up in de morning, I goes to mine pottle, und I dakes a dram, den I puts on my closh, und ven I has put on my closh, I goes to mine pottle und I dake a dram, den I galls my fammily together, und ven I ish done bray I goes to mine pottle und I dakes a dram,—den I valks into de field und I zees as how de corn grow, und how de poys comes on bloughing, und I find dat de Lord has plessed de labours of de husbandman, und I feels crateful to Got for his plessings und in cratitude to mine pottle und I dake a dram, den I goes to de gow ben und zee de gals milk de gows und de gows gives a blenty of of milk vich affords us all de comforts of de day, vich fills mine heart vid cratitude, und I goes to mine pottle und I dakes a dram—den Cadherine, mine ende wife says, Shacob, de breakvast ish ready, und you may plow de horn for de boys, vell I plows de horn, und mine poys come from de blough, und I dakes a dram vid mine poys und after asking a plessing we partakes of de pounties of Providence, und ven ve have redurned danks, I alvays dake a dram to vash down de dable comforts. Dish ish de sum total of my drinking. und dis ish only daken as in de verds of de dext—'fer my stomach's sake and oftend infirmities.' Now, brodren you zee I dose not make a prute of mine zelf, for I do most abominate de modern practice of dram dramming all day long—it is a promination to de site of Cot—it vill vare down be pody vid loatsome disease, und send de soul to de devil—Amen.

Old They.—There is a most consummate scoundrel in this region called *They*. He is at the bottom of all mischief, and delights in abusing the good people whom he happens to fall in with. No scandal is uttered, but *They* said so and so. Two young people cannot look at each other in a quiet friendly manner, but *They* takes up the subject, and forthwith the two are pronounced to be *eugaged*. and if a marriage does not ensue, why *They* say He or She is a faithless wretch, and has broken *terrible* promises. A merchant can't look sober a few minutes but *They* say he is going to fail, and all his creditors are set on, with a hue and cry and forty *bum bailiffs* to boot, because *They* say he is insolvent.—He is a real villain, and ought to be hung without benefit of clergy; this Old They says.

American Standard.

Growth of the West.—Forty nine years ago, and the ground on which Lexington and Louisville in Kentucky now stands, was a wilderness whose solitude was broken only by the howling of savage beasts or more savage men. The former now contains about 7000, and the latter early 14,000 inhabitants. But Cincinnati appears to take the lead of all the town in the western country. In 1788 there appeared an advertisement in the Kentucky Gazette signed by the proprietors of the land where Cincinnati now stands, that they were about to lay out a town there, as soon as a road could be laid out from Lexington to the mouth of the Licking. It was nearly fiveyears from this time before any buildings of consequence were commenced. Cincinnati now contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants.

We regret to learn says the Boston Atlas that John Rrazier Da, Esq. editor of the late Boston Patriot, died in this city on Tuesday. Mr. Davis was in good health but a few days ago, and address his fellow citizens in Faneuil Hall on the evening preceding our annual State election. On Thanksgiving day he found himself slightly disposed with a cold, which finally settled in a rheumatic fever that carried him off in the prime of his manhood and usefulness. Mr. Davis was a young man of acknowledged talent and promise, and acted a conspicuous part bringing about the union of parties upon which our State politics has for the last few years rested. Having lately relinquished his connon with politics, he had devoted his attention mainly to the legal profession in which bade fair to rise to distinction.

TO DYE COTTON BLACK.

Get Red Oak and Maple Bark and boil them separately then have strong copperas water and ley vistrong, keep them all separate, dip your cotton first in the copperas water, then in the ley, four or five times backwards and forwards—wring it hard every time, then dip it in the red oak water, then in the copperas water, then in maple then in the red-oak again, then the ley, and continue going around four or five times until you get it as black as you wish this will make a perfect durable black.

DAVID L. POOL,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER
AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and of the circumjacent counties, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he acquired a competent practical knowledge of his art, and established his business in this town, in the tenement lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Tailor, one door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store. His work will be executed skilfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch.

Engraving

will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

Chains, Seals & Keys,

EVER-POINTED PENCILS AND LEADS, on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; and also, a good assortment of

WATCH MATERIALS,

among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

GLASSES.

Mr. POOL, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those who have use for his skill. He, however, asks at least a 'fair trial.'

Salisbury, 1832. 415tf

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Figenwinder. Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A subpœna having issued in this case, and returned by the sheriff endorsed, "not found."

IT is ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that unless the defendant, Henry Figenwinder, whom it appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this State, appear at the next term of this court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1833, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and decree to forcelose the mortgage entered according to the prayer of the bill.

Copy from the minutes.
SAM SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*
October 26, 1832. 3mt425.

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known, as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM HAGAR.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorised and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:

"Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent to the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original place Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price $1.25 per annum.

Wrapping Paper.

A quantity of Wrapping paper, made at the Salem paper mill, on hand for sale. There are two sizes—largest $1 50; smaller, 90 cents per ream.

Apply at this Office.
Salisbury, Dec 1, 1832.—416tf.

Writs, Subpœnas Executions, both County and Superiorcourt, on hand at present The supply of blanks will probably be more complete than heretofore.

New, cheap and popular periodical, entitled the

Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two weeks to accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing this Literary into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price which it cannot be afforded unless extensive patronised. ☞Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting publisher $20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement made to increase the circulation to a extent which will make it an object to pay liberally.—Clubs of five individuals may thus secure the the work for $4 by uniting in the remittances

Subscribers, living near an agent may pay their subscriptions to him; if otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense Arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our of the contract.

Subscribers' names should immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to put on future numbers.

A. WALDIE.

Philadelphia October, 1832. This office.

☞ Subscripia, Inc. received at this office.

Estate Notice.

ALL those who are indebted by note, or book account to the late firm of

KYLES & MANAN,

merchants of Salisbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber as no further indulgence will be given.

P. MANAMARA,
Acting for P. Meenan,
Administrator.

Temperance Meeting.

A Meeting of the Temperance in Iredell County will take place in Statesville, on Tuesday of February Court, 1833, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a County Temperance Society.

Equity Blanks for sale here.